

JORDAN TIMES

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Mufti briefs Assad

Feb. 28 (Agencies). — Lebanese Religious Leader Sheikh Hassan Khaddam briefed Hafez Al-Assad.

The Syrian leader on the purpose of his visit to Lebanon, which Syria was the first stop.

Number 105

Rifai denies belligerency to Israel

Prime Minister Rifai denied today that Jordan is in a state of belligerency with Israel. He said the country's position on the matter is unchanged.

The spokesman said Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam reiterated Syria's position on the matter at a meeting with U.N. Assistant Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs Mr Roberto Guyer.

Mr Guyer arrived in Damascus Friday as part of a fact-finding mission throughout the Middle East on behalf of U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

U.N. envoy meets Arafat in Damascus

DAMASCUS, Feb. 28, (R). — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat and the U.N. Under-Secretary General for Political Affairs, Mr Roberto Guyer, held a two-hour meeting here tonight on the Palestinian issue and the Middle East situation, a Palestinian spokesman said.

The talks covered the activities undertaken by U.N. establishments concerning these issues," he said. Several members of the PLO's Executive Committee attended the meeting.

King Hussein leaves on world tour



His Majesty King Hussein swears in Crown Prince Hassan as Viceroy in the presence of Premier Rifai.

AMMAN, Feb. 28 (JNA). — Forces the Chief of Staff and other high officials and members of the diplomatic corps. The royal entourage includes Her Highness Princess Alia, Her Highness Princess Basma, Prime Minister Zeid Rifai, Mrs. Rifai, His Highness Prince Ra'd Bin Zeid, Dr Rajal Muasher, Minister of Trade and Industry, and Dr Hanna Odeh, Director of the National Planning Council.

King Hussein will have talks with the leaders of these countries on bilateral relations, the current Middle East problem and other world issues.

The royal couple was seen off at Amman airport by His Highness Crown Prince Hassan and Her Highness Princess Tharwat, the Speaker of the Senate, the Chief of the Royal Court, cabinet ministers, the Commander in Chief of the Armed

Polisario West Sahara "republic" stirs up diplomatic controversy

LONDON, Feb. 28, (Agencies). — The dispute over the future of the Western Sahara took on new diplomatic dimensions today after the proclamation of a republic by the Polisario independence movement.

The Malagasy Republic became the first country to recognise the Polisario-proclaimed Saharan Arab Democratic Republic. Algeria and Libya were expected to follow soon.

Meanwhile twenty-one of the 47 Organisation of African Unity states recognised the Algerian-backed "Polisario Front" as a liberation movement, informed sources in Addis Ababa said today.

Polisario yesterday declared the former Spanish Sahara the "Saharan Arab Democratic Republic," following Spain's final withdrawal from the territory on Thursday and agreement to partition it between Morocco and Mauritania.

The sources at an OAU Ministerial Council meeting said 17 other OAU member countries had abstained in the vote over recognising Polisario as a liberation movement, while nine refused recognition.

The Ministerial Council, meeting in night session, was expected to conclude its activities tomorrow (Sunday) morning.

Morocco and Mauritania had told delegates at the Council meeting that they might withdraw from the OAU if it recognises the Polisario movement in Western Sahara.

The disputed republic was proclaimed last night by the light of land-rover head lamps

and to the sound of gunfire. The land-rovers had taken several kilometres north of the former Spanish Sahara town of Bir Lehlou to witness the ceremony.

The gunfire came from some of the thousands of "privileged" Saharan refugees greeting their new republic.

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(Continued on page 6)

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(Continued on page 6)

2 senior U.S. officials land in Algiers for talks

ALGIERS, Feb. 28, (AFP). — Two senior U.S. state department officials arrived here separately today for talks with Algerian leaders.

They are Under Secretary for Economic Affairs, Charles Robinson, who came from Cairo, and Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Alfred Atherton, who arrived from Tunis.

Mr Robinson will meet Algerian Industry and Energy Minister Belaid Abdesselam and probably President Houari Boumedienne, during a three-day visit.

In Cairo, he had discussed American and international support for the ailing Egyptian economy with the Egyptian Finance and Economy Ministers, Ahmed Abu Ismail and Muhammad Zaki Shafei, an informed source there said.

Mr Atherton is to go on from here to Morocco to complete a tour of the north African Maghreb region, and observers speculated they would discuss the Algerian-Moroccan dispute over the Western Sahara when he meets Mr Boumedienne here.

Sadat in Kuwait on last leg of Arabian Gulf tour

KUWAIT, Feb. 28, (Agencies). — President Anwar Sadat arrived in Kuwait today for talks with its ruler Sheikh Sabah Al-Salem, on the last leg of a week-long tour of Gulf states. President Sadat had just completed a visit to Qatar.

Before leaving the Qatari capital, Doha, this morning, Mr Sadat had a final meeting with the Emir Sheikh Khalifa Bin Hamad Al Thani.

So far, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Qatar have announced they will grant Egypt financial aid to help meet its serious financial difficulties.

A joint statement on the Doha talks said it was necessary that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) should take part in all international organisations and conferences since it was the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

It also said that both President Sadat and the Ruler of Qatar, believed that all means available should be used collectively for the recovery of occupied territory, including Jerusalem, and for the restoration of Palestinian rights.

The two leaders said all efforts should be exerted to strengthen Arab solidarity which they described as "one of the sharpest weapons which can be used in winning the just causes."

They denounced what the statement described as "arbitrary Arab solidarity which by Israel in Jerusalem and other occupied

Arab territories which contradict the principles of international law and the United Nations charter."

While in Qatar today, Mr Sadat had his first meeting since the last Sinai agreement with a senior Palestinian official, Khalid Hassan, a Central Committee Member of the Fateh group, the biggest Palestinian group. The meeting was attended by Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi.

Elsewhere, in conflicting statements the Cairo press declared that Mr Sadat's tour had achieved its aims, while Damascus Radio described it as "disappointing up to now."

The radio said the Egyptian President's journey was seen in Arab circles in Cairo as a failure.

Damascus Radio declared that it was Mr Sadat's policies themselves that had led to Egypt's economic troubles.

Following a meeting between Neto and Mobutu

Angola, Zaire decide to normalize relations

KINSHASA, Feb. 28, (R). — Zaire and Angola today decided to "normalise their fraternal relations in the interest of their respective people and of Africa," the official Zaire news agency AZAP said.

The decision was taken in Brazzaville, where Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko and Angolan President Agostinho Neto met to overcome antagonism between the two countries.

The two also guaranteed not to allow military activities to be organised against one another from their territories.

During the Angolan war, Zaire backed the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) against Dr Neto's Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

Today's agreement also included an exchange of refugees and a declaration by Angola that it would cooperate with its neighbours in all fields and guarantee common communications, AZAP said.

AZAP quoted President Mobutu as saying:

"We have gone beyond a simple recognition. We have both reached our objective—respect for the territorial integrity of each state."

Zaire has expressed concern that Cuban forces at present in Angola could be turned against Zaire.

Observers said Zaire would welcome the new guarantee about common communications. The British-owned Benguela Railway through Angola was the main route to the ocean for

both Zaire and Zambian copper exports.

President Mobutu and Dr Neto met in Brazzaville under the auspices of Congo President Marien Ngouabi.

Senior officials of the MPLA told visiting Americans at a conference in Havana that they did not expect a clash with South Africans on the Namibi-

an (South West African) border, conference officials said tonight.

The Angolans also said the MPLA did not intend to "export revolution" into Namibia. But they expressed support for the Namibian guerrilla movement, the South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO).

French said under pressure to retain hold in Djibouti

AMMAN, (JT). — France is under pressure from some NATO states and pro-Israeli quarters to retain its hold on the Territory of the Affairs and Issas (Djibouti) and maintain a sphere of influence on the Red Sea, the special Somali envoy to Jordan Mohammad Omar Jass told the Jordan Times Saturday.

Mr Jass, who is on a tour of several Arab states with messages from the Somali head of state, said in an interview that NATO is concerned about the strategic significance of the Red Sea area if the French were to leave the region, as they say they plan to do.

He said there is worry in NATO and pro-Zionist circles that a French withdrawal now, in view of the British pullout from Aden several years ago, would mean Arab control over the strategic Bab Al Mandeb straits at the southern entrance to the Red Sea.

The strategic importance of the small area (8,800 sq. miles) is heightened by the facilities at Djibouti port, vital in view of

the rail link from there to Addis Ababa and the rest of the African continent.

Israel is interested, he says, because some meat and other food supplies reach Israel via the port, and Israeli-bound ships often stop there to refuel.

Mr Jass also said Israeli commercial and other interests in Djibouti serve as its window to Africa. He said Israel is particularly worried about total Arab control over the Bab Al Mandeb straits.

Italian militants battle it out in Rome and Milan

ROME, Feb. 28, (AFP). — Italian militants from the extreme left and right clashed here and in Milan today, leaving several people injured.

The most serious incidents occurred in central Rome this morning during a right-wing demonstration to commemorate the murder of Greek student Milis Mantekas, a supporter of the Italian Social Movement, one year ago.

Demonstrators and militants from both sides battled with iron bars, rocks and metal-studded clubs.

Several people, including two policemen, were reportedly injured in that incident.

In Milan, five people were injured, one of them seriously, in similar clashes this afternoon.



MOVING RIGHT ALONG. — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat (left) with Sheikh Issa Ibn Salman Al Khaleefa of Bahrain during the president's brief visit to Bahrain on Friday. (A.P. wire photo).

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Meaning of the noise

The Egyptians have been unusually vehement during the past six months in their insistence that the Palestinian people be represented at a reconvened Geneva Middle East Peace Conference, an altogether peculiar trend considering that, a) the Palestinians have never been invited to Geneva, b) there is little likelihood the Geneva conference will be reconvened in the near future, and, c) the Egyptians have been among the leading players in the step-by-step peace plans that are the antithesis of what would presumably happen at Geneva.

Ever since last September's Sinai interim disengagement agreement was signed by Egypt and Israel, President Sadat and Foreign Minister Fahmy have not missed a chance to call for PLO participation at Geneva. This week, Mr. Sadat has publicly said that the step-by-step approach is finished, and that now the involved parties must make peace in Geneva.

What does this mean?

Essentially, it doesn't mean very much. It did not require Mr. Sadat himself to pronounce the epitaph of the step-by-step era. The September agreement was not the highlight of the step-by-step approach — it was its swansong. And Mr. Sadat's insistence this week that this approach is finished comes more as a confirmation than a revelation.

So why all the noise?

For one thing, there is a profound, fundamental shift now taking place in the quest for a Middle East peace programme. Part of this shift involves an inversion in the role of the Egyptians that is difficult for them to accept, because the Egyptians are out of the picture for a while as attention now shifts to the eastern front.

The next, difficult step towards peace will have to involve one or both of two factors: an Israeli withdrawal — a significant withdrawal, not a cosmetic one — on the Golan Heights, and more clear movement towards defining the status of the West Bank.

On both these fronts, the Israelis will have to make a major move if the world is to believe their perpetual declarations about their desire for peace. Their professed desire for peace is something whose credibility is directly proportional to their ability to run their armoured vehicles in reverse gear and clear out of Arab territories. This is the only way they'll receive the gestures they seek from the Arab states and the Palestinian people about a willingness to coexist in this part of the world.

Within this context of shifting attention from the Sinai to the Levant, the Egyptians have come to realise the peripheral role they may once again play in the region. If they continue to cool relations with the Soviets and are unsuccessful in their frantic efforts to attract Western economic aid and private capital investments, they will be left, in the wake of a Middle East peace settlement, as something of a lumbering giant with gargantuan economic shackles.

Part of the process of averting this is for the Egyptian leadership to build stronger ties in other directions. This is partly why Sadat and Marmouh Salem are so keen on regular trips to the Gulf, and this is why the Egyptian leaders are not missing an opportunity to press the Palestinian cause now that the Palestinian cause's time may have come.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

His Majesty King Hussein's short visit to Damascus Friday seems to be connected with present international and Arab political moves, because the Syrian-Jordanian position always requires close consultation and coordination to meet the ever-changing scene in this part of the world, Al Rai said Saturday.

Among topics most probably discussed by King Hussein and President Assad were Israel's decision to authorise the United States to undertake a new peace initiative in the Middle East, the reactivated role of the United Nations to probe local points of views, King Hussein's forthcoming visit to Washington, President Assad's visit to Paris, and the present situation in Lebanon following its recent ordeal.

The newspaper asserted that Amman and Damascus had sought right from the beginning to create in the area solid Arab position which no great or small power can penetrate or influence by singling out one country or another.

"Since the Rabat Summit, Jordan and Syria have consis-

tently emphasised that any efforts related to the Palestine issue should take into consideration the consent of the sole and legitimate representatives of the people of Palestine," the paper added.

This has been evinced by Jordan's refusal to go to Geneva as a substitute for the Palestine Liberation Organisation, and by concerted Syrian-Jordanian action in the recent Security Council's debate on the question of Palestine. In its editorial, Ad Dustour said it is difficult to find a reasonable explanation for the continuous offensive campaigns by certain Arab information media, despite the latest decision by the Arab Ministers of Information to halt them.

"Halting these campaigns does not necessarily mean that Arab points of view have become harmonious. Yet the best way to deal with such controversial issues is not by launching campaigns across the ether that would further deepen these issues, but by constructive dialogues via meetings or at least by exchanges of notes..." the paper advised.

Iraq to switch Kirkuk crude oil to Basra

BEIRUT, Feb. 28, (R). — Iraq plans to switch its Kirkuk oil exports from Mediterranean ports to the Gulf, according to the authoritative weekly Middle East Economic Survey (MEES).

This would deprive Baghdad's ideological rivals in Syria of oil transit revenues which MEES estimated totalled some \$100 million last year.

The switch has been made possible by the completion in December of Iraq's new "strategic pipeline" linking the Kirkuk fields, in the north of the country, with the southern port of Basra.

MEES said Iraq had told its customers for Kirkuk crude who normally lifted it from Baniyas and Tripoli in Lebanon that from April 7 they should arrange to fill their tankers at Basra.

The MEES report comes after first negotiations between Syria and Iraq to renew their 1973 oil transit agreement were adjourned until a date still to be fixed.

Under the old agreement Syria received Iraqi oil last year at \$3.055 a barrel, compared with a going international market price in the region of \$11.

According to MEES Syria wanted to keep the low oil pri-

ce and raise the transit dues even work out cheaper than from Tripoli and Baniyas, MEES commented.

Besides the new Kirkuk-Basra pipeline, on which MEES said more booster pumps were to be fitted in the next two months, the Iraqi crude may be carried in tankers through the Suez Canal, observers said.

This would mean that Iraq was taking advantage of Egypt's decision to open the canal in the light of the Sinai agreement with Israel, which has been severely criticised by Syria.

Given the current depressed state of the tanker market, freight rates from the Gulf may

P.M. Rifai meets with Mr. Pickering

AMMAN. — Prime Minister Zeid Rifai received in his office Saturday the American Ambassador in Amman, Mr. Thomas Pickering. The meeting dealt with preparations for the forthcoming visit of King Hussein to the U.S. and this week's recalling of American ambassadors in the Middle East for consultations in Washington.

The Prime Minister Saturday also received the Japanese Ambassador in Amman.

Saudi, Iraqi, UAE common borders to be marked

TOKYO, Feb. 28, (AFP). — Saudi Arabia's borders with Iraq and the United Arab Emirates are to be marked out with milestones as part of an aerial survey project announced here today.

Pacific Aero Survey has received a contract for the survey costing a total of about four million dollars.

The company said borderlines needed to be known with greater accuracy than in the past, owing to the increase in oil drilling operations.

When the survey is over, the borders will be marked with milestones.

The company said it hoped to win further frontier contracts in the Middle East region. It has already surveyed the Saudi borders with Kuwait and Jordan.



POSTAL TALKS. — The Jordanian delegation, right, Syrian counterpart are pictured during their talks on coordination of postal activities. (JNA photo).

Syrian team here for postal talks

AMMAN. — Jordan and Syria will persevere in their efforts towards integration, in particular in the postal field, Minister of Communications Dr. Mohammad Al Zeben told the Syrian postal delegation which he received Saturday.

The delegation, headed by

Search set for thermal power sources

AMMAN. — The Natural Resources Authority will soon start explorations for subterranean thermal power resources that would be used for power generation.

The project, to cost an estimated J.D. 300,000 will be implemented during a five-year span with the help of U.N. ex-Saudi borders with Kuwait and Jordan.

Syrian Postal Corporation General Manager alal, arrived here Saturday via Ramtha to with Ministry of Communications officials on a mission of cooperation between Syrian and Jordanian authorities.

A second meeting Saturday in Irbid between Governor Mohamad and the Governor Ma'moun Khalil, to discuss administrative relevant to the Syrian danian border govern-

Japanese dis dam project north Jordan

AMMAN. — Off Jordan Valley Committee a visiting Japanese are discussing the and technical feasibility dam to be built on Al Arab river in the dan Valley.

Plans are to use the for agricultural purposes in the

The Japanese has expressed its interest in finance the study of and the project itself

Gi. P.ho. Ma.

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Nabatean Tombs

His Excellency the Hon. Thomas R. Pickering will give a lecture on "Nabatean Tombs" at the Young Women Muslim Association near the Sport City, on Monday, March 1st at 4 o'clock.

For more information please call 64251

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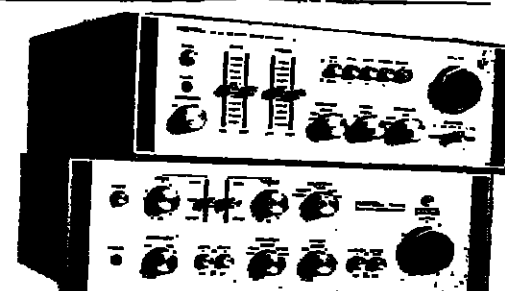
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Television

CHANNEL 3 & 6:

6.00 Quran
6.10 Moby Dick
6.30 Arabic series
8.00 News in Arabic

CHANNEL 3:

7.30 Development programme
8.30 Arabic series
9.15 Wrestling

CHANNEL 6:

7.30 News in Hebrew
7.45 Varieties
8.30 And mother makes five
9.10 Mountbatten
10.00 News in English
10.15 Hawaii 5-0 (on both channels)

Amman Airport

DEPARTURES:

7.20 Beirut
8.45 Beirut (M.E.A.)
11.30 Cairo
12.00 Cairo (M.A.)
13.30 Riyadh (Saudi)
19.00 Bahrain, Bangkok
19.30 Abu Dhabi, Karachi
20.30 Tehran
21.00 Jeddah
21.30 Baghdad, Kuwait

ARRIVALS:

9.50 Beirut

11.00 Cairo (M.A.)

12.30 Jeddah, Medina (Saudi)
16.00 Rome
16.30 Paris
16.55 London
17.20 Copenhagen, Frankfurt
17.30 Cairo
17.30 Casablanca, Madrid, Athens
17.35 Amsterdam, Brussels, Geneva
18.30 Beirut (M.E.A.)

Radio

[ON 856 KHZ]

7.00 Breakfast show.
7.30 News Bulletin
7.45 Morning Melodies
12.00 Pop session (part I)
13.00 News Summary
13.03 Pop session (part II)
14.00 News Bulletin
14.10 Radio magazine
14.30 Opera in Germany
15.00 Classical Music
15.30 Light Instrumentals
16.00 Old Favourites
16.30 Easy listening
17.00 Studio one
18.00 News Summary
18.05 Listener's choice
19.00 News Bulletin
19.10 News reports
19.30 Sign off.

Market Price

Apples (Double Red) 200—240
Apples (Starken) 140—170
Apples (Golden) 140—170
Bananas 150—190
Bell Pepper 160—200
Beets 40—80
Eggplant 100—150
Cabbage 60—80
Chestnuts 300—350
Carrots (Yellow) 50—70
Carrots (Black) 60—80
Cucumbers (Small) 260—320
Cucumbers (Large) 140—200
Green Beans 220—270
Grapefruit 50—65
Garlic 50—70
Hot Pepper 320—400
Horse Beans 140—170
Lettuce (Large) 60—80
Lettuce (Small) 30—50
Marrow (Small) 200—260
Marrow (Large) 120—160
Onions 130—170
Oranges (Local) 70—90
Oranges (French) 70—90
Potatoes (Local) 100—140
Potatoes (Egyptian) 70—100
Peas 180—220
Spinach 35—50
Tomatoes 60—90
Tangerine 40—65

Tonight's Emergency

DOCTORS:

Dr. Salman Daboubi
Dr. Abdassalam Ma (55577)

PHARMACIES:

Palestine (25215)
Kamel (36295)
Basbeer (39117)

TAXIS:

Khayyam (41541)
Firas (23437)
Mahd (22038)

هنا ان الفضل

Angolan premier promises policy of non-alignment

PARIS, Feb. 28, (R). — Angolan Prime Minister Lopo do Nascimento said in an interview published here today that Angola would follow a policy of independence and non-alignment and would not be a military base for any foreign country.

"I think Angola will be one of the few African countries which will be neither an American nor a Soviet bastion," Mr do Nascimento was quoted as telling the weekly news magazine Le Nouvel Observateur.

"We are determined to maintain our policy of independence and non-alignment. We don't want to be a military base for anyone," he said.

The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) which formed the Angolan government had the help of Soviet arms and Cuban troops against its Western-backed rivals.

Mr do Nascimento said military and civilian port facilities granted to foreign countries would depend on future agreements.

The Angolan premier also said it would be more difficult for his government to carry out its intended national revolution "war of liberation."

U.S. prisoners used as guinea pigs

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AFP). — Radio-active radiation was used to sterilise 131 male prisoners during the 1960's in prisons in Washington State and Oregon, according to a spokesman for the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA).

MEA suffered £6m losses during Lebanese civil war

BEIRUT, Feb. 28, (R) — Middle East Airlines (MEA) lost 31 million pounds (about six million sterling) since fighting erupted in Lebanon ten months ago, it announced today. Its operations completely earlier this year and move its planes elsewhere when the fighting reached a climax.

A company press release quoted MEA chairman Najib Al-amuddin as saying to a question that the figure included 17 million pounds (over three million sterling) suffered in the first two months of this year. The took over research functions of the AEC last year.



PAKISTANI PARTY. — U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Princess Ashraf Pahlavi of Iran enjoy the dinner given in honour of Pakistani Premier Zulfikar Ali Bhutto in New York Thursday night. (A.P. wire photo)

Draft law to protect women's rights approved by Al-Azhar

CAIRO, Feb. 28, (R). — A draft law to protect women whose husbands want to take a second wife has been approved by Egypt's highest Moslem authority, the semi-official Al-Azhar newspaper reported today.

The proposed law will give women the right of divorce if the husband marries a second wife without her consent or prior knowledge.

The draft follows a four-year squabble over the accepted right of Egyptian men to have more than one wife and divorce at will.

The proposal has been sent to the Justice Ministry for approval after being endorsed by Sheikh Abdel Halim Mahmoud, rector of Al-Azhar, the oldest Moslem university in the world.

They argue that women, in constant fear of divorce under the existing laws, are eager to produce as many children as possible to tie down their husbands.

The new personal status law calls for a family council made up of relatives of both parties. If this council fails to persuade the couple to continue their marital line, the matter would be referred to a judge.

The judge would try again in a secret session. If convinced of their incompatibility, he will grant a divorce.

About nuclear power safety

Seems the cranks and nuts weren't always wrong

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (AFP) — Cranks, luddites and freaks used to be some of the more polite words used to describe opponents of the United States' Nuclear power Station. But not any more.

Suddenly the public is beginning to wonder if there may not be something after all in their warnings that the plants are a safety risk.

After years in the wilderness, the ecologists and other opponents of nuclear energy have received unhoped-for support from nuclear specialists.

Earlier this month, three Californian nuclear engineers working for the General Electric Company resigned and joined the ranks of the opponents.

In his letter of resignation, one of the scientists, Dale Bridenbaugh, said that nuclear power had become a "technological monster" and he was not sure it was technically safe.

A few days later, a specialist in nuclear safety, Robert Pollard, resigned from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Mr. Pollard warned that he believed a nuclear plant at Indian Point, 70 kms from New York, was unsafe. "If I had the power," he said, "I would close Indian Point. We'll be very lucky if there is not a serious accident there one day."

Many people believe that a major mishap was only narrowly averted last March in Alabama, when a fierce fire burst out at the Brownsferry Nuclear Plant.

The Plant's safety system, which was touted at fool-proof, was completely destroyed in the blaze.

The U.S. authorities and the nuclear plant constructors, General Electric and Westinghouse, have counter-attacked with a host of statistics designed to prove that there is no danger, but hardly a week goes by without some sort of incident hit-

New front in burgeoning Rhodesia guerrilla war

CHIPINGA, RHODESIA, Feb. 28, (R). — An army helicopter was shot down, bringing the gunship circles this sleepy-looking town in Rhodesia's lush eastern highlands.

Several bursts of fire are heard from what sounds like a heavy calibre machine gun. The chopper is apparently clearing its guns for action.

In main street, two truckloads of black troops are waiting round the corner, there are three truckloads of white troops with rifles.

The helicopter dips, then heads east towards the border with Mozambique. The five trucks start up and roar off in the same direction.

Clusters of townfolk who have been watching with idle curiosity disperse and go about their business. They've seen it all before.

Chipinga is the centre of the newly-opened second front in Rhodesia's burgeoning guerrilla war. The Rhodesian security forces, already stretched by the bigger operations in the north-eastern border with Mozambique, are now compelled to divert much-needed troops to protect this prolific region of coffee and tea plantations in the east.

The area has already seen the heaviest casualties from any single clash since the guerrilla war began four years ago.

A guerrilla commando group recently surprised the Rhodesians. They killed one rifleman and wounded four.

The Rhodesians give chase—"hot pursuit"—and crossed the border into Mozambique, where they found one of many guerrilla camps and strafed it.

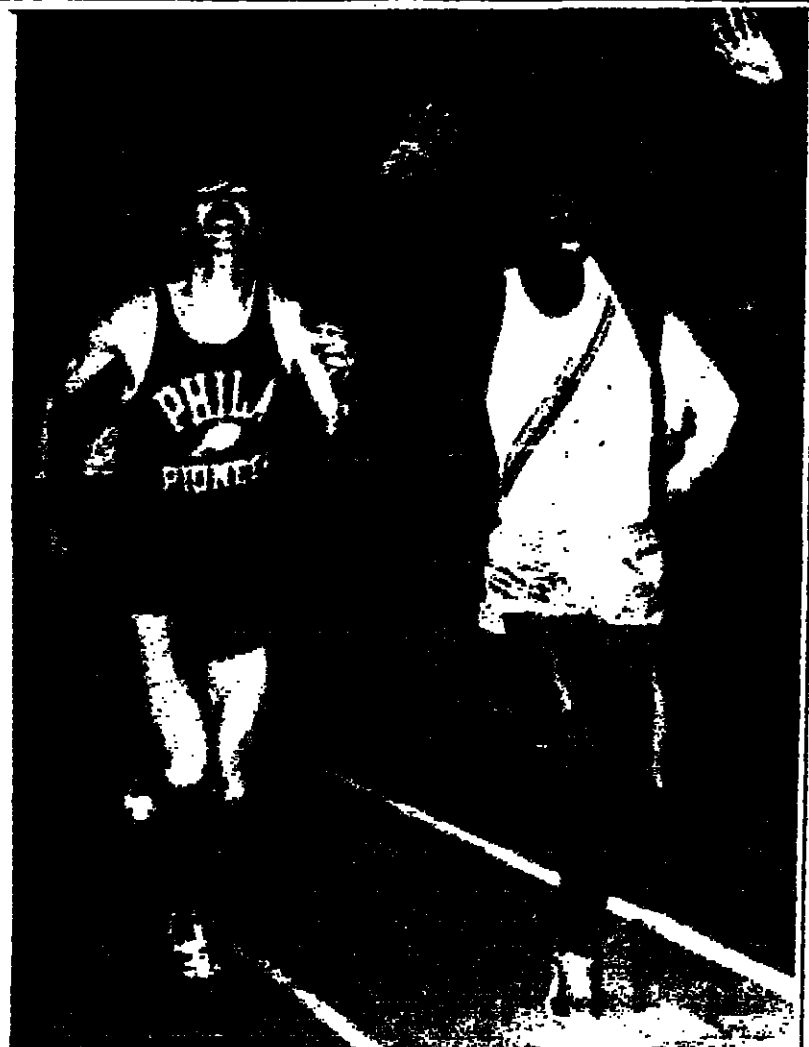
Some ecologists are even saying the industry will die a natural death, brought on by rising costs and the shortage of enriched uranium.

Last year, five plants were ordered, and some forecasts say there will be no orders at all this year.

A miracle will be needed for United States to have the 200 nuclear plants, supplying 30 per cent of the country's power, planned for 1985.

At the end of last year, 58 plants were in operation, producing 17 per cent of the country's power, 87 were under construction and 93 were at the blueprint stage.

But according to the magazine U.S. News and World Report, work in three-quarters of the plants under construction has been stopped or is behind schedule.



TWIN TANZANIAN TRIUMPHS. — Gilbert Boyle (left photo) breaks the tape at New York's Madison Square garden Friday to win the mile run of the National AAU indoor track and field championships. While the above photo shows Tanzania's Sulaiman (right) crossing the finish line to win the three mile men's run with Paul Stemmer of Philadelphia coming in second. (A.P. wire photo).

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Statesman assesses Indian & Pakistani nuclear moves

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28, (AFP). — Although there was no official reaction here yet on Pakistan's reported move to obtain a nuclear fuel reprocessing facility from France, the conservative English daily the Statesman today commented editorially on the subject.

The paper said the reported Pakistani move was intriguing on two counts. "First," the paper said, "as an American official has pointed out, Pakistan does not need such a facility for its peaceful atomic energy programme. Secondly, if negotiations have taken place, the French attitude towards such supplies seems ambivalent."

The paper went on "a principal purpose of spent fuel reprocessing is extraction, by chemical separation, of plutonium produced in normal reactor operation. Plutonium, which is a fissionable substance, can be used as fuel in a special type of reactor, but also as a nuclear explosive."

The paper said: "India built a fuel reprocessing plant, entirely by her own effort, as early as 1964, and more plants are being built. India's interest in plutonium derives largely from the country's vast reserves of thorium, a 'fertile' material, which can yield nuclear fuel through the operation of 'fast breeder' reactors initially fuelled by plutonium. Theoretically, Pakistan, too, could use plutonium to run fast breeders. But it does not have any special incentive, such as India has in the composition of its nuclear mineral reserves. Besides, while work on the Indian fast breeder programme has already begun, Pakistan is not known to have done any serious planning."

"It is still worth noting" the paper concluded, that, while India's principal interest can already be seen to be in the use of plutonium as reactor fuel, nothing but the material's explosive potential seems to explain the Pakistani interest in a reprocessing facility."

Swiss asked to stop selling arms to Iran

GENEVA, Feb. 28, (R). — A group of 25 Swiss personalities, including seven members of Parliament today called on the Swiss government to put an embargo on arms exported to Iran.

The Geneva section of Switzerland's Human Rights League, also called for an "end to privileged relations with the Court of the Shah (of Iran)".

It asked the Swiss government to do its utmost to express the Swiss people's deep concern at the Iranian secret police's actions and special military tribunals.

Iran was Switzerland's largest arms buyer among non-European countries.

EEC unemployment figure reaches 5,690,000

BRUSSELS, Feb. 28, (AFP). — The latest monthly unemployment report by the European Economic Community (EEC) Commission today showed a figure of 5,690,000 against 5,300,000 a month earlier. But the commission gave its customary warning about how the figure should be interpreted. It would seem that seasonally adjusted unemployment has roughly levelled off, even though the actual figure may be up.

Lightning used for geological prospecting

Lightning flashes may become a tool for telling prospectors what lies deep underground.

A system using storms occurring anywhere in the world is under investigation at Imperial College, London. Tests in the Irish Republic and in Cornwall have been encouraging and commercial development may follow.

Electrical and magnetic fields in the earth are always present and are always changing.

This "background" is produced by many causes—solar flares, ionospheric fluctuation and so on, and one such cause is storms.

A storm anywhere in the world will produce signals that are transmitted around the earth, affecting both electric and magnetic fields locally. These variations are the basis of the system.

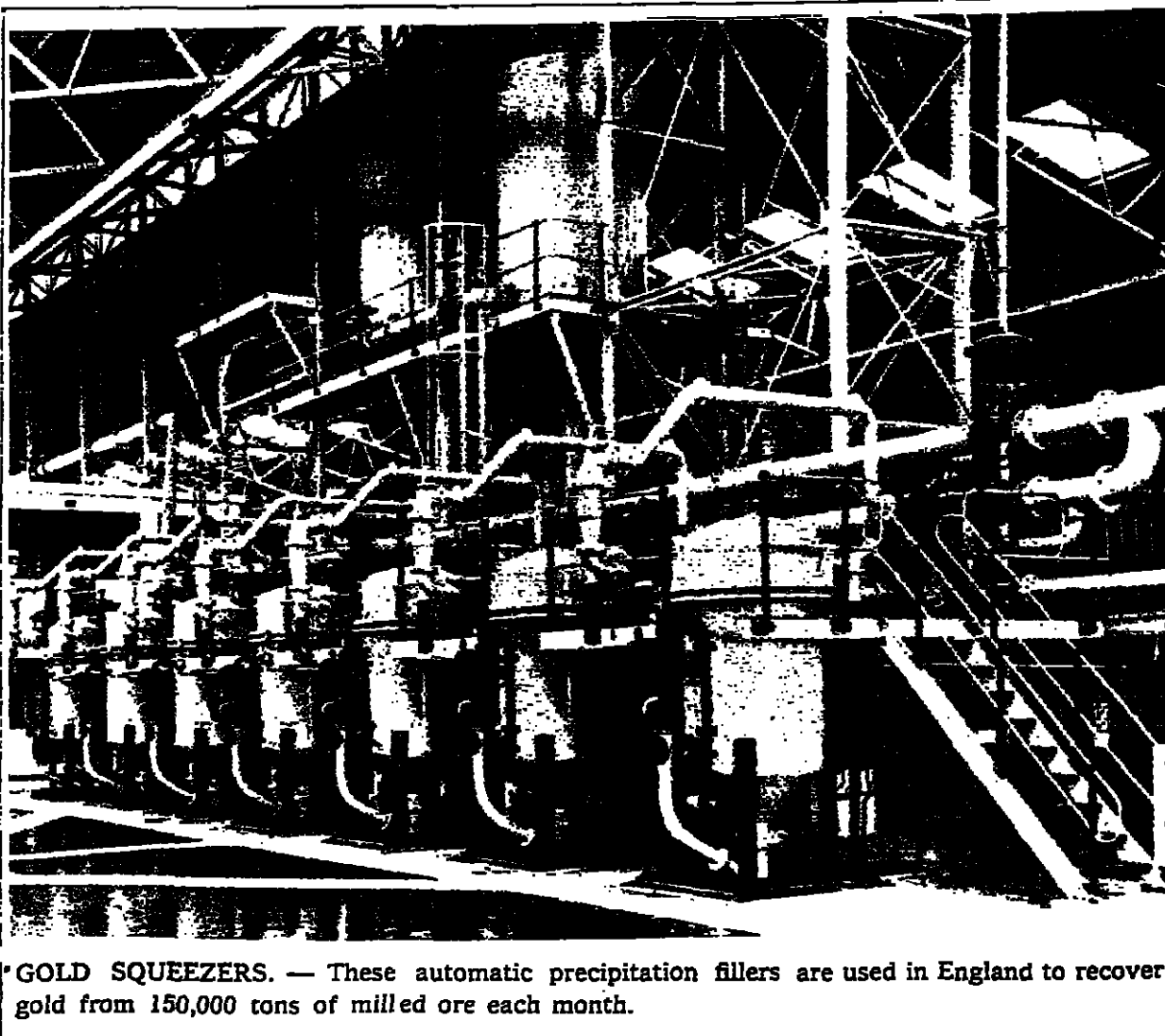
Geologists are interested in methods that will obtain information on what lies underground at considerable depths. For this, low frequency fields have to be used.

It happens that the frequencies of signals from storms are low. They range from 0.1 to 50 hertz and at these frequencies they can penetrate to two or three kilometers in the earth's crust.

To generate signals at such low frequencies artificially for prospecting would take large and expensive equipment.

The equipment used by Imperial College is easily portable. Two measurements are made. One is of electrical field, measured by planting two electrodes in the ground spaced anything up to a kilometre apart and recording the potential difference between them across the frequency range.

The other is of the magnetic field, measured by a magnetometer coil. Both are dealing with minute signals that are amplified and recorded.



GOLD SQUEEZERS. — These automatic precipitation filters are used in England to recover gold from 150,000 tons of milled ore each month.

Turkish F.M. to hold talks with EEC on trade deficit

ISTANBUL, Feb. 28, (R). — Turkish Foreign Minister Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil left here today for talks with the EEC Foreign Ministers in Brussels.

The discussions, due to start on March 1, are expected to centre on ways of reducing Ankara's big trade deficit with the EEC, Turkish officials said. At least half of Turkey's \$ 3,000 million balance of payment gap is with EEC countries.

Other topics will include social problems of the Turkish workers in EEC countries and prospects of expanding agricultural cooperation, the officials said.

Detente helped U.S. build warheads

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, (AFP). The U.S. Defense Department enabled the Soviet Union to build guided multiple warheads for nuclear missiles by authorising the export of precision ball bearing machines to the Soviet Union, it was reported here today.

Since 1972, Soviet authorities imported 164 precision grinding machines without which they would have lacked ball

bearings needed for the guidance system of multiple independently-targeted reentry vehicle (MIRV), former Defense Department Intelligence Chief General Daniel Graham said.

The General made the statement in presenting a new book on the economy of detente by Miles Costick, and was quoted by the Washington post.

A Defense Department spokesman admitted that export of

Japan unable to meet development aid request

TOKYO, Feb. 28, (AFP). — Japan will be unable to comply with developing countries' request for cuts in import duties and a relaxation of import restrictions on their products, government sources said today.

A Japanese reply is to be sent to the developing countries and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) early next week, the sources added.

GATT negotiations have been going on for some time between developing and industrial nations.

About 40 developing nations are demanding lower import tariffs, better preferential tariffs, removal of import controls and a reduction in internal taxes on about 400 export items including coffee, cocoa, bananas, hides and rubber, according to the Foreign Ministry.

The Japanese reply will mean that:

— The existing quantitative

import controls on 2 natural and marine products will not be removed.

— Reduction of import duties will be considered against 400 as by developing countries.

— Quantitative limits retained in exchange for lowering of their tariff rates will be reduced on items in quantitative limits at ease.

The tough Japanese is attributed to the home and a general scheduled later this.

The Japanese reply to come under fire a session in May in the United Nations on Trade and Development (CTAD), observers here.

£136m British exports to Iraq

LONDON, Feb. 28, (R). — Iraq was Britain's third trade market among countries, Mr. Eric Trade Under-Secretary of State today.

He said that British exports to Iraq last year were 136 million sterling, double the 1974 total. The Baghdad International Fair in October.

Talks aimed at strengthening Britain's economic relations with Iraq were already taking place at government level, the Minister added.

Saving traditional vegetables for growers of the future

Almost every country has its national parks and nature reserves where native birds, animals and plants are preserved from extinction.

Yet to ordinary people it is far less important to save the bee or soldier orchids of England, or the snake flowers that grow only in a small area on Mount Teide in the Canary Islands, than to preserve the old, hardy and tasty varieties of vegetables which are in more danger than any osprey or Arabian oryx.

There is a library of rice varieties in the Philippines and one of maize in Mexico, so if the "green revolution grains" turn sour on us, plant breeders can go back to the beginning and start again.

There are legume libraries of pea tribe plants used in agriculture, wheat libraries, potato libraries and a "gene bank" run by Britain's Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, London, where it has 1800 species towards a target of 200,000 flowering plants safely cold-stored to keep for up to 200 years.

What is missing is any library for the vegetable varieties that are grown by the gardeners of the world. Almost every gardener over the age of 40 is convinced that the kind which he sold today, he is not growing.

The library itself is a body that would be enough in time to hold the vegetable seeds of the world. The immediate task is the vanishing variety perhaps one half-empty packet is all that remains.

With one cold storage, silica gel apparatus (seed to storage moisture), an incubator to test, nation, card indexes, minimum staff, the library be started and run for years on £30,000. The need contributions from countries.

However, at present as though the second important, aspect will be because of the enthusiasm of gardeners. This will be rather like the one plant seeds run by the Garden Society of England.

Members will be who save their own varieties they have years or stocks support association to grow in and growing members receive a catalogue from they can select about ties to try for flavour den qualities.

Because of the European community regulations it is possible to sell these varieties. So they would be given to the Henry day Research Association members who would under to sell them commercially to preserve them.

For if a variety is still and cherished after 150 certainly has qualities that cannot afford to lose.

These will then be grown on the Bocking Trial Ground of the association to establish if they are true to name and seed will be saved of those that will not cross pollinate. The rest will continue to be raised by the gardeners and others who have kept the stocks alive sometimes through centuries.

Mr. Lawrence Hills, director of the Henry Doubleday Research Association, with a leak seed.

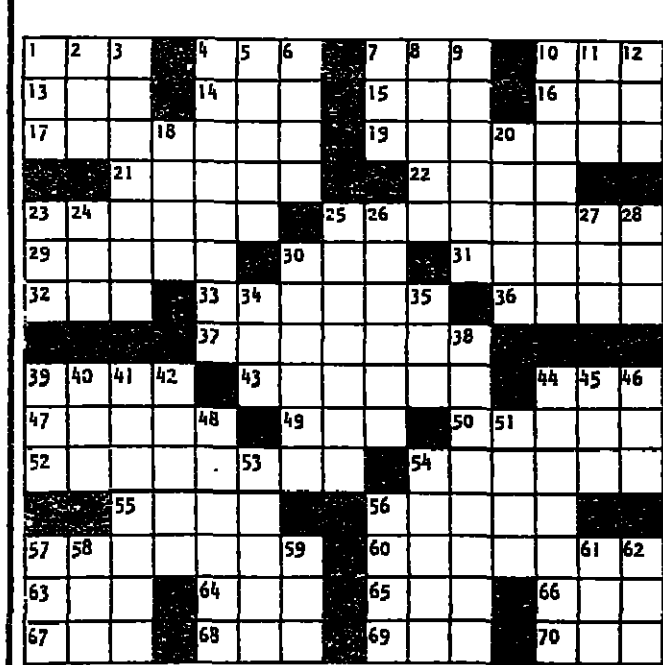
The Henry Doubleday Research Association of Bocking, Braintree, Essex, in the south of England, is perhaps the largest society of organic gardeners and farmers in the world. It is now trying to start an International Vegetable Seed Library for the plant breeders and gardeners of all countries.

The present programme is to gather in the hundreds of vegetable varieties of the past that are still grown by gardeners who save their own seeds.

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Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- 1 Northern tree
- 4 Treat
- 7 Moccasin
- 10 Show sorrow
- 13 Prayer
- 14 Freeze
- 15 Miss Gardner
- 16 — bits (quarter)
- 17 Enthusiast
- 19 Ancient footwear
- 21 Martini fruit
- 22 Fortune
- 23 Miss Frances
- 25 Replied sharply
- 29 Turf piece
- 30 — Führer
- 31 Forest trees
- 32 John —
- 33 Journalist
- 36 Require
- 37 Separates
- 39 Weather outlook
- 43 Most dreadful
- 44 Oorah
- 47 Staggering
- 49 Buntline
- 50 Made the grade
- 52 Intended
- 54 Yacht basin
- 55 Pisa's river
- 56 Towels
- 57 Aptitudes
- 60 Hired
- 63 Be obligated
- 64 Gotovac joker
- 65 Writer Goodman
- 66 Blunder
- 67 Affirmative
- 68 Hanoi holiday
- 69 Saul's uncle
- 70 Flatfish

DOWN

- 1 Craze
- 2 Common contraction
- 3 Rotate
- 4 Not colored
- 5 Kitchen utensil
- 6 Fencing weapon
- 7 Dance step
- 8 Stop!
- 9 Poem parts
- 10 Surprise
- 11 Screech —
- 12 Ruminant genus
- 18 Ersatz butter
- 20 Late singer Bobby
- 23 Do sums
- 24 — Grande
- 25 Withdrew
- 26 Worn away
- 27 Time of day
- 28 Breadwinner
- 30 Sacred
- 34 Performed
- 35 — judicata
- 38 Newly arrived one
- 39 Bunch of bills
- 40 Exist
- 41 Used car deals
- 42 Linear unit
- 44 Cutting remark
- 45 Barnyard fowl
- 46 — Isaacs Mencken
- 48 Small finch



The exciting new concept of "human settlement"



The Symbol of "Habitat"

The following article by Heather Crawford on preparations for "Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements," which will be held 31 to June 11, 1976 in Vancouver, Canada. This article several of the problems of population facing Jordan, as well as current solutions being described, and they will serve as Jordan's contribution to Habitat.

United Nations General Assembly has recommended, Feb. 29, as a special "Day of Focus" for formation efforts.)

Heather Crawford, a National Committee to advise on conference preparations. Along with 55 other member states, Jordan forms a special Preparatory Committee. Senor Enrique Penalosa, from Colombia, was appointed Secretary-General of Habitat in 1975. The conference is expected to be the largest ever held with more than 2,000 official delegates (from 140 or more countries) and many thousands of observers.

The term 'human settlement' embodies an exciting new concept. It means the totality of the human community—whether village, town or metropolis with all the social, material, organizational and cultural elements that compose it. Almost all of each country's population lives within a human settlement network.

Today, in rich and poor countries alike, individual human

settlements are failing to meet people's need, with the problems varying in kind and severity—poverty, unemployment, world-wide shortage of housing, lack of basic services and so on. The purpose of the conference is to attempt to reverse these trends and improve the quality of settlement life. Much higher priorities must be given to enable these problems to be backed by political commitments at the highest level in an effort to find and implement solutions. The ideal is to create a world system which acts to equalize human opportunities and which can foster a steady improvement in living standards for one human community.

JORDAN'S PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

The National Committee on Human Settlement consists of four members—Hamdalah Nabulsi (Housing Corporation), Ghaleb Bagaeen (Municipality of Amman), Munther Hadaden (Jordan Valley Commission) and Ahmad Hindiye (National Planning Council). Some of the members have attended the meetings leading up to the Conference, the regional Preparatory conference for this area being held in Dhahran in 1975.

It is not only the problems of today but those of the future which will be considered in Vancouver. The population of the world will double in the next 30 years, adding 3,500 million people to the human family. What exactly does this mean? Most of this increase will be in developing countries and most of it in the cities. That means building the equivalent of 3,500 cities of 1 million inhabitants each, and yet in the world today there are still fewer than 300 cities with 1 million population. Nearly 600 million housing units, more than presently exist in the world, will be needed. In order for a doubled population 'only as well' as we do at present, an entire new world will have to be constructed on top of the one we have today. Past solutions have not worked, so new techniques, ideas and forms of social organization are essential.

The Habitat Conference does 'not' intend to be a propaganda platform, but will be strongly orientated towards practical solutions rather than merely a definition of the problems. It will bring forward and compare actual examples of methods and techniques which have already been applied successfully under diverse physical and socio-economic situations. Each nation will come to the conference to teach and to learn, but the follow-up and the implementation of ideas and programmes will be primarily in national hands, although specific recommendations will be made for international action.

The three committees of the Habitat Conference will work towards three main goals—a universal declaration of principles on the kind of world we think we need; a list of specific recommendations for national action to change principles; and a plan for international co-operation.

One major innovation in the organisation of international conferences will be the presentation of human settlement solutions by audio-visual means—a possible future trend. Film and slide productions, by each co-

The Committee has compiled a National Report which, along with the films, will attempt to show two unique solutions to the human settlement problem facing Jordan, first in the city and rural areas and secondly in the Jordan Valley itself.

The main problem here are those resultant from immigration and migration. The huge influx of people into the region after the wars centred mainly on the Amman Urban Area which now contains 45/47% of the population of the East Bank. Migration from the rural areas due to lack of services there has further stretched the city's facilities to crisis point.

The National policy is to attract or absorb new growth in areas away from Amman. This has been achieved in two ways: Firstly, by creating new agricultural-based centres, eg. Jordan Valley project, where a comprehensive physical planning survey of the total region has been made. By providing attractive homes with all community services, it is hoped to reattract farmers to the region. Once the infra-structure is established the drift from the Valley should cease. The second aspect is to build new industrial villages, eg. at Zerqa where a 1,000 unit settlement with all amenities has been established, centred on the oil refinery. A similar scheme has been carried out at the phosphate mining area. There are also plans to improve services in existing towns and villages so that, for example, in the re-settling of the Bedouin, centres

other than Amman will prove to be as attractive.

Within Amman itself, for those who must live here, new road schemes have meant the demolition of slum areas, and better homes, usually in the form of apartment blocks, have been constructed to rehouse these people.

The National Report and the films do not pretend to say that they have found the ultimate solutions to the human settlement problems in Jordan. What they are adamant about is that the problems have been recognised and a very serious attempt has been made to counteract them. Hopefully, by cre-

ating industrial and agricultural centres, with all the requirements for a decent community life, people will move away from the capital and rural-urban migration will be reversed, thereby easing some of the pressure on the services of Amman.

It is expected that much will be learnt at the Habitat Conference and that the National Committee will suggest to the Government that an agency or committee be established to implement these recommendations. Hopefully, some practical ideas will be allowed to filter into the overall policy, showing that the trip to Vancouver was worthwhile.

On Jordan TV tonight, 'The Badia Awakens,' produced by Huma Hazou of the Jordan Valley Commission, for the Habitat Conference, will be shown on both Channels 3 & 6 in Arabic and English. The second film, on the Jordan Valley Project, produced by Adnan Ramahi, will be screened the near future.

THE BADIA AWAKENS

Production and commentary by Tuma Hazou

With the influx of refugees and the rural-urban migration, Amman is bursting at the seams. People must be re-attracted away from the city.

Through the eyes of Abu-Bisam, the truck-driver, on a typical day's journey, we are shown four ways in which this has been attempted: From the new housing schemes on the outskirts of Amman itself, to the modern development at El-Hasa which serves the phosphate industry, we pass through the industrial village created at Zerqa oil refinery on to Quatrani in the desert where resettlement of the Bedouins is under way.

The film shows that freedom from urban pressures can be achieved without loss of amenities and that renewed ties with the land are being happily made.

For all those interested in the development of Jordan, this short documentary should not be missed.

Light's TV Features

And mother makes five: tries to convince herself and her children that her need her undivided attention and care.

Lord Mountbatten:

misphere is divided into two political entities, with Lord Mountbatten as governor general. He witnesses political and ideological struggle between countries. Gandhi is assassinated. Elizabeth married Mountbatten returns to England.

Hawaii 5-0:

quarrels with an entertainer and causes her death. her friend who witnessed the accident but McEds in making her testify.

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Jebel L'Welbdeh - Amman
Tel. 22103/4. Choice of three set menus daily for lunch and a La Carte. Open for lunch 12-3 p.m. and dinner 7-11 p.m. Kindly book your table.

The Diplomat

First Circle, Jebel Amman.
Tel. 25592 — Open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. — restaurant, snack bar, coffee shop, patisseries.

CHINESE Restaurant

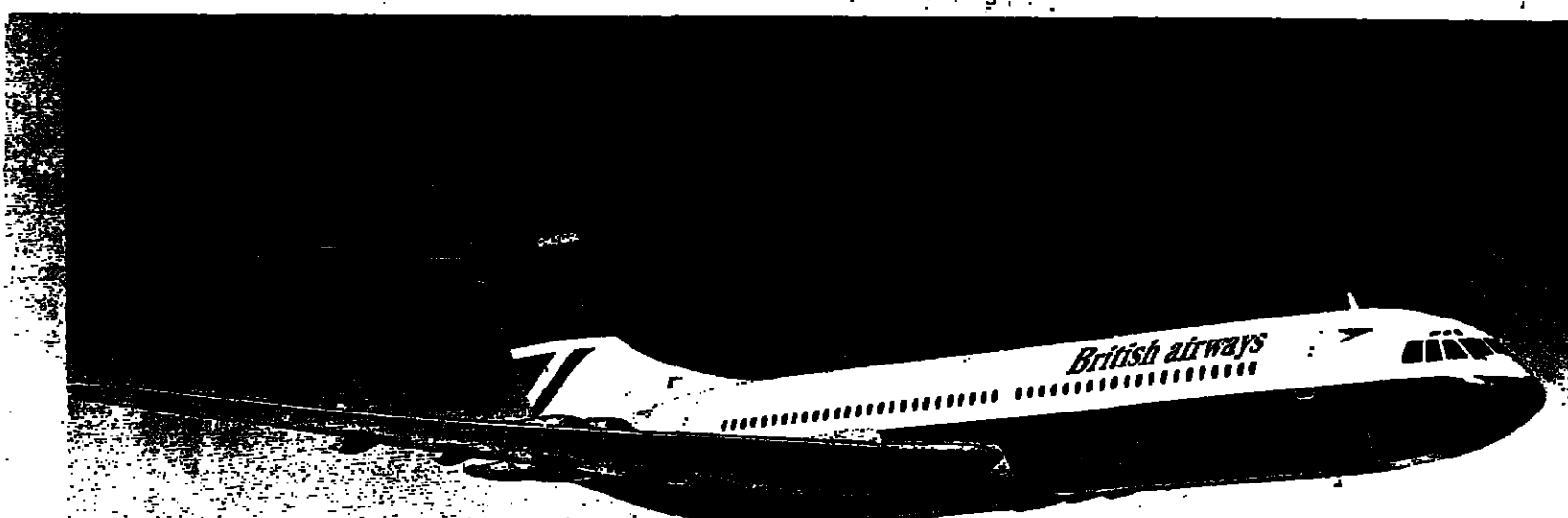
Jebel Amman, near Ahl-yah School or CMS, tel. 38968. Open daily from noon to 3.30 p.m. and 7 p.m. to midnight.

Cinema RAINBOW

TEL. 25155
ARABIC FILM

Whom are we going to shoot
IN COLOUR
SU'AD HUSSNI
MAHMOUD YASIN

Show time 3.30, 6.00, 8.30
Additional shows on Friday & Sunday 10.30am



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Anti-Teng drive broadens in China

PEKING, Feb. 28, (AFP). — A nationwide campaign against Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping appears to have be-

Ford names new Peking diplomat

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, (R). Thomas Gates, who was Defence Secretary in the Eisenhower administration, will be appointed head of the American diplomatic liaison office in Peking, informed sources said today.

Mr Gates, a 69-year-old investment banker and the third man to hold the position, will succeed Mr George Bush, who returned to Washington late last year to become director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

The sources said President Ford will formally announce the appointment when the Chinese Government gives its approval.

en broadened to attack other high-ranking Chinese who were rehabilitated after being disgraced, like Mr Teng, during the Cultural Revolution of the late 1960's.

One of the new targets for the campaign is Chao Tse-yang, First Secretary of the Communist Party in Szechuan province in western China.

Mr Chao had come under fire for several days in a poster campaign in the streets of the southern Chinese city of Canton.

Mr Chao was closely associated with the late Liu Shao-chi, China's disgraced former president, and Mr Teng. He came under violent attack from the Red Guards during the Cultural Revolution.

According to travellers reaching Peking the Canton poster accused Mr Chao of being a "rightist deviationist" who had not repented past errors and charged that the city was in the grip of a "bourgeois fas-

cist dictatorship."

On Saturday, the official Communist Party People's daily attacked for the first time on its front page the "leader of the party who had chosen the capitalist road," the most explicit official allusion to Mr. Teng until now. Even so, until proof is given to the contrary, Mr Teng is still a Vice Premier, a Vice Chairman of the Party and Chief of Staff of the Army.

He also appears among other Chinese leaders in photographs of the ceremonies commemorating the late Premier Chou En-lai which are on show in the centre of the Chinese capital.

A spokesman of the Chinese Department of Information, questioned on Saturday about the posters against Mr Teng in Peking universities, replied with a curt "no comment." Asked about reports of posters in Canton attacking Mr Chao, the spokesman declared: "We do not answer questions of this kind."



BACK HOME. — Charles Gallagher (left) and William Dykes are shown arriving at Dulles International Airport Friday. The two men were abducted in Beirut four months ago and released this week. (A.P. wire photo).

Marks and Spencer bomb a "mere warning" by militant group

PARIS, Feb. 28 (AFP). — The British Government. Our action against a British government's "murder" of an Irish Republican Army (IRA) hunger striker was the reason for the bombing Thursday night of the Paris branch of the British chain store Marks and Spencer, according to a communiqué issued here today and signed "International Revolutionary Solidarity."

The bombing caused considerable property damage to the store located on Boulevard Haussmann near the Paris Opera.

"We claim responsibility for the attack," the communiqué said, "in response to the murder of Frank Stagg by the British Government. Our aim is to go symbolic counter-attack initiate counter-violence of leading to the fensive."

U.K. football round up Liverpool stays on t

LONDON, Feb. 28, (AFP). — Liverpool snatched an equaliser in the dying minutes of their top of the table clash with Derby County at the baseball ground today to remain on top of the English First Division.

Ray Kennedy, their burly striker bought for 200,000 pounds from Arsenal last season and now playing in midfield, was the man who earned a vital point for Liverpool. Derby took the lead after 57 mins through another ex-Arsenal man, Charlie George, who stroked home a penalty.

Second club, Queens Park Rangers, could do no better than draw nil-all at bottom club Sheffield United and remain behind Liverpool on goal average. Both are on 43 points.

Manchester United blasted West Ham 4-0 to make the top of the table even more congested. They are also on 43 points. Derby are fourth on 42.

Leeds United ended five defeats and one win by one goal away from ntry City. A crowd of 54,000 chester United beat a Ham side with goals th, Daly, McReery a son.

At Wembley, Man City defeated Newcastle 2-1 in the league cup th goals by their two Peter Barnes whose faded right half for City beat Birmingham City the 1956 Football A Cup final, opened the after nine minutes. A ing equalised for Newcastle the 34th minute.

City's left wing, D eart, scored the winn spectacular overhead minute after the int capacity crowd of 100 ple watched the matc



London's Shaw Theatre stages a well-received production of 'The Ginger Man', a theatrical version of the novel by J. P. Donleavy.

Here, John Shrapnel (top) in the central role of Sebastian Balfe Dangerfield is flamboyance itself while Nigel Terry is Kenneth O'Keefe, Dangerfield's fellow American student in The Dublin of the Forties.

British captain to challenge Everest without oxygen

KATHMANDU, Feb. 28 (AFP). — British Army Captain Pat Gunson, 36, of Ulverston, will challenge Mount Everest, the world's tallest peak, without oxygen this spring.

Addressing a press conference in Kathmandu, Lieutenant Colonel Tony Streather, 50, a veteran mountaineer and leader of the 34 man joint British-Nepalese army Everest expedition, said: "It will be of course impossible for several years to conquer Everest by all members of an expedition without oxygen but there is a possibility of at least one climber reaching the summit without it. For this all climbers have to work closely to aid the climber trying it without oxygen."

Lt. Colonel Streather said: "If everything goes alright and luck favours us, we are going to put 18 climbers on the top of Everest, but through the normal south col route up which Sir Edmund Hillary and Sir Edmund Hillary and Sir Edmund Hillary climbed for the first time in 1953."

A nine-member advance team headed by Major T. Peacock left here today by truck for Lamosangu, 80 kilometers east of Kathmandu, from where the expedition will begin its arduous three week mountain journey to the Everest base camp. The rest of the climbers will be leaving here in three separate groups between Sunday and Tuesday.

Lt. Colonel Streather said they hoped to pitch the base camp at the foot of the treacherous Khumbu icefall by the end of the month.

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Polisario 'republic' controversy mounts

(Continued from page 1) leader, El Ouali, read the proclamation by landrover headlights.

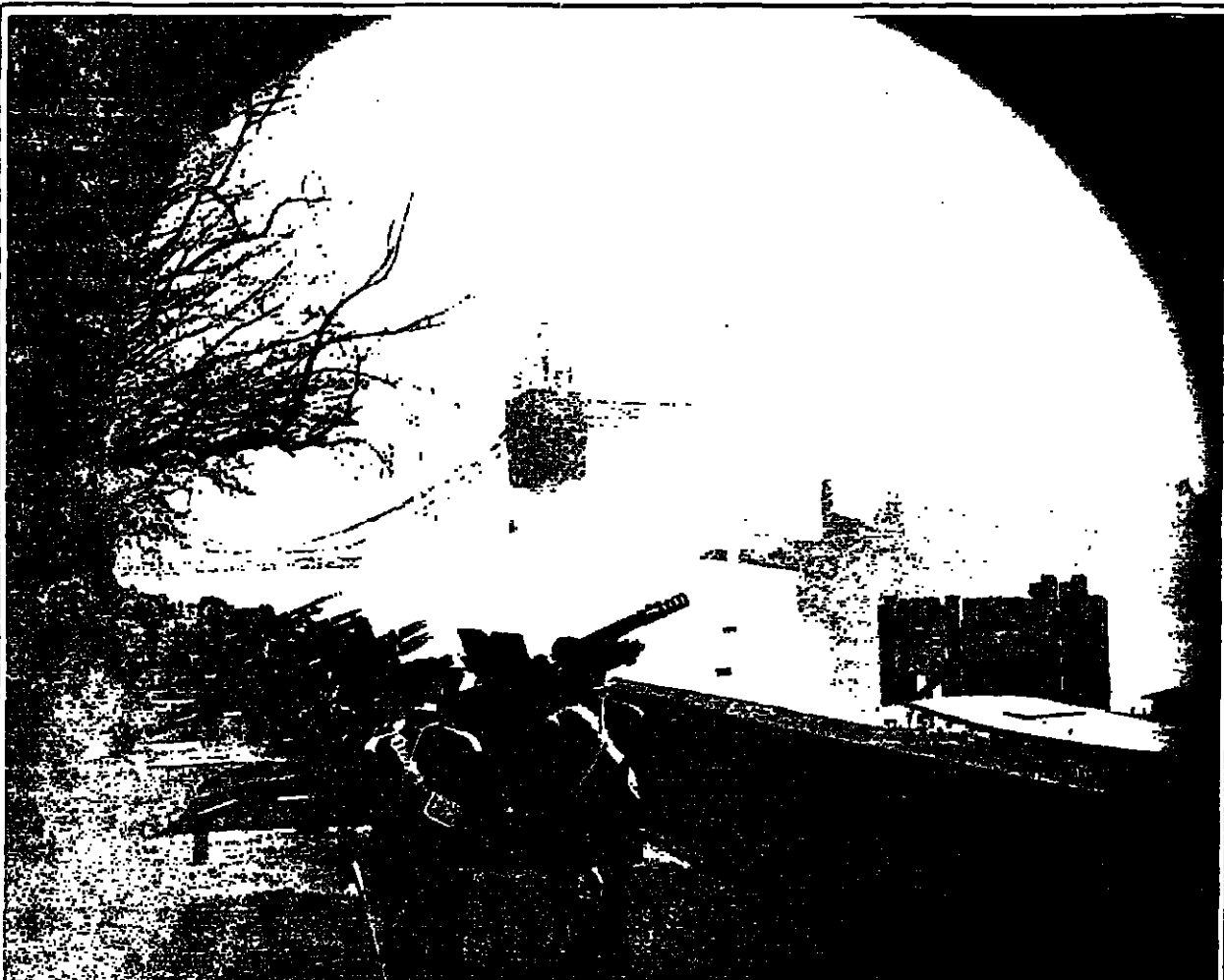
His words were drowned by the ululating cries of the women and the sound of machine-gun, rifle and pistol shots.

A few minutes later a squad of young Polisario guerrillas, dressed as raggedly as the refugees and armed with old rifles, saluted the raising of the Saharan flag.

Official sources in Algiers announced today that the "Saharan Arab Democratic Republic" had adopted a provisional constitution and would have an eight-man government, a revolutionary council and a legislative authority.

In a related development, an informed source at Arab League headquarters in Cairo said today that Arab foreign ministers would tackle the Western Sahara dispute at a meeting on March 15.

The meeting was proposed by Morocco.



ROYAL SALUTE

An unusual barrel-like view of 3 Squadron, Royal Horse Artillery at the Tower of London as they fire a royal salute of 62 guns to mark the recent 24th anniversary of Queen Elizabeth II's accession to the throne.

Fly the Royal Jet

Alia makes it a small world

With our modern jets we combine the east with the west ... with our good service we make our customers happy they never say goodbye, we always see them again.